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Republican Editorial Association. The annual meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association will be held in Indianapolis on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 7:30 m., in the club room of Denison Hotel. he programme of the meeting will include · reception Thursday evening, busifiess sessions at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Friday. All members are urged to be present at every session of the association, and the wives or lady members of their families will be welcome to the social features of this meeting. Further information will be given in due time by circular. It is necessary that the secretary be informed at the earliest possible moment how many and who will be present. C. B. LANDIS, President. J. A. KEMP,

Secretary. There can be no honest excuse for the Republicans elected to office last fall not to keep the platform pledges.

There were three associations in session in this city Wednesday which did not resolve to raid the State treasury.

The fact that Jefferson Davis's birthday has been made a legal holiday in Morida is convincing proof that the fools are not all dead yet.

The best thing the average American citizen can invest in is a regular employment, even if the wages or returns are not first class.

The venerable Holman voted with those opposing the President's financial scheme on a standing vote, but with the President's friends on the roll call. Thus he is solid with both.

During the next decade the Republican party in Indiana will be in power it will wipe out the State debt, but a half a million a year is fast enough during these dreadful Democratic times.

Stimulated by the odor of office in the air, there are several very eager Republicans about town who were so dubious two years ago that they spent their time abusing the Republican policy.

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain or the Minister of Finance in France or Germany had been defeated on a financial proposition as Mr. Carlisle was in the House on Wednesday he would have resigned.

Inasmuch as the Legislature can by no possibility give every man who voted the Republican ticket a job at double wages, it should do the 999 of every 1,000 the justice to employ only as many as are necessary to do the work.

The programme which the Repub lican members elect adopted in regard to the organization of the Senate went through like clockwork. The Democrats did not offer an objection, but they are not as jocund as two years

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who has been booming Mr. Carlisle's bill, telegraphed on Wednesday that "the Carlisle currency bill met with a reverse to-day." Nothing like letting oneself down easy.

One of the Journal's State exchanges publishes the titles of fifteen bills which the Representative from that county will introduce in the present Legislature. If every member should introduce as many there will be abundant work for a strangling committee.

Secretary Carlisle declares that he is willing to do anything or make any concessions which may lead to the enactment of currency legislation. His indifference as to the character of the legislation is even more discreditable than the honest advocacy of wrong

This is the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Indiana and not the fifty-eighth, as was stated by an official yesterday in organizing the House. No Legislature can allow itself to be of the same number as that which let Green Smith loose upon the school

Ex-Governor Mellette, of South Dakota, who was one of the bondsmen and victims of the defaulting State Treasurer Taylor, is an Indiana man and well remembered in this State. As Taylor was from this State it may turn out that other former Indianians have been caught on his bond.

Mr. MacVeagh, of Chicago, who was a candidate before the people of Illinois for United States Senator by virtue of a Democratic nomination, has just found an occasion upon which to declare that "free trade is yet the great issue." Mr. MacVeagh does not regard the feelings of his party associates.

One is at a loss to know why the State Board of Agriculture should invite a man from West Virginia to discuss what has become a question of made so by the partisanship he was in earnest?" This seems to hint at a guilty of in charging a member of a

THE DAILY JOURNAL | clai figures to deceive the public. Several weeks ago the Journal indicated what the drift of the speech would be, basing its statements upon the subject chosen. Every fiction he presented to make it appear that the price of silver affects the price of wheat is years old. All his tables have been presented in every free coinage speech sent from Congress under frank. Does the Board of Agriculture pay for that sort of addresses? Has it become an annex of the organization of sixty or seventy men who control the silver mining interest? Does the board imagine that it will promote the interests of agriculture in Indiana to have the United States put upon a silver money basis? Do they think that it will be better for the farmers to have the mass of their consumers paid in dollars which will not purchase much more than half as much of the articles the price of which is made in gold-using countries? If the board has joined the free silver coinage party it should revoke its vote to ask an appropriation from the Legislature, Corn is higher this year than last because there is less than two-thirds a full crop, and wheat is lower because there is a larger surplus than has ever been in sight. Cut the wheat crop 10 per cent. and prices will go up. Increase it 10 per cent. and it would be difficult to retain present prices.

THE LIMIT OF INCAPACITY.

The President and the Democratic Congress must now have reached the limit of incapacity. When the fear of its proclaimed tariff policy paralyzed the industries of the country the President and his advisers declared that the Sherman silver purchase law was the cause of the trouble, and after its repeal confidence would return and business would revive. It was repealed because repeal is a tearing down, but the President and his party could put nothing in its place. Confidence did not return. Then the Democratic Congress set out to change a protective to a revenue tariff, spending seven months at the work, and when it was completed even the Democratic President would not indorse it, and to-day no man defends the present tariff. Because of this blundering the country rejected the Democracy in November by majorities never before equaled. In the hope of diverting public atten-

tion from its tariff blundering the administration announced a project for currency reform weeks before the assembling of Congress. With a monthly treasury deficit of seven or eight millions, which needed an immediate remedy, the administration assailed the present sound system of currency and announced a scheme which would be sure to put the issue and control of the paper money of the country into the hands of State banks organized under as many different laws as there are States. As soon as the details of the administration's plan were made known the fears it incited tended to check the improvement of business. At the outset the administration's bill was found to be so defective after a day's debate that it was recalled for amendment. The discussion which followed disclosed that not half of the Democratic members of the House are in favor of the President's plan, and not fifty in favor of any plan which would meet the approval of the business men of the country. Powerful to destroy, the Democratic Congress seems utterly incapable of even uniting upon a measure to relieve the treasury, running behind at

Thus the currency scheme designed as a blind to its tariff failure has made matters even worse than they were three weeks after the election. Oblivious or indifferent concerning the condition of the treasury, the Democratic Senate is discussing the Nicaragua canal bill. The Democratic members of the Senate finance committee are talking of a compromise measure for the very dead Carlisle currency bill, but at the outset it appears that no two of them can agree upon the details of a measure. As for the Democratic House, since the defeat of the Carlisle bill it declares its incapacity by admitting that, with a hundred majority, the party cannot unite upon any measure. In the history of the country there was never such a confession of incapacity as the President and the Democratic Congress are making daily.

the rate of nearly \$100,000,000 a year.

A DISMAL SITUATION.

The Democratic party is maintaining its record as an enemy of the public credit and of national prestige at home and abroad. This is a serious charge to make against any class of American citizens, but it is true. There are and always have been a great many individual Democrats who are sound on financial questions, but the party as a whole is not. It is a matter of history and of record that during the last twenty-five years it has opposed all measures intended to establish, maintain and strengthen the public credit and to give the people a sound and uniform currency. It was responsible for the suspension of specie payments in 1861, and it opposed resumption eighteen years later. There has been no time for thirty years past when the Democratic party as a party has not been dangerously wrong on financial questions and a serious menace to the pub-

lic credit at home and abroad. The present attitude of the administration and the majority in Congress is one of mingled imbecility and viciousness. They seem to be divided between a desire to do something mischievous and to do nothing at all. The first Carlisle bill, which had Mr. Cleveland's 'unqualified approval," was an attempt to re-establish State banks of issue, his second bill was only a slight improvement on the first, and since that has been killed there is talk of making such concessions to the silver men as will secure their support for some sort of a mongrel scheme not yet formulated. Meanwhile the treasury reserve continues to shrink, gold is flowing out of the country, government expenditures exceed the revenue, there is a deficit of several millions every month, and the tension increases daily. The adjustment of the trade balance with Europe during the next three or four months will require the shipment of thirty or forty million dollars' worth of gold, and the London Financial Times asks: "If under the existing circumstances the treasury finds it impossible to retain its gold what will politics, and which, if it were not, he | happen when the gold export begins

suspension of specie payments, as does

article of Matthew Marshall, who says that "the probability is that the administration will speedily have to choose between suspending gold payments and scaling down, if not suspending pension payments, with the odds in favor of the former." Meanwhile the Democratic Neros at Washington continue to fiddle while Rome burns, and it is gravely given out that Senator Voorhees is about to try his hand at formulating a financial scheme. The situation is dismal enough to excite derision from the enemies of republican, government throughout the

THE REAL JACKSON.

The Philadelphia Press reprints an article from an old magazine loaned to it by a resident of that city, which, in view of the recent celebrations of St. Jackson's day, is specially interesting. The article is entitled "Jackson and State Banks," and was first printed in Holden's Dollar Magazine, published in New York in 1848. The writer of the article says that in June, 1821, he met General Jackson on a street in Nashville and that Jackson, handing him a paper, said: "I will thank you, young man, to sign this paper. It is a remonstrance against chartering a score or more of banks. Come, my young friend, don't hesitate; step over the way to Stephen Cantrell's store, sign it at once, and whatever is to be done must be done quickly. There's no time to be lost if we expect to nip these banking swindling schemes in the bud." The young man stepped over the way to Stephen Cantrell's store and signed the paper, whereupon the General thanked him warmly and went on his way to obtain more signatures. The article proceeds:

He obtained a large number of signatures in the city of Nashville and the adjacent county; and, having prepared himself for any emergency that might occur, he proceeded to Murireesborough, where the Legislature of Tennessee was in session, and in person presented the remonstrance to the Speaker, at the bar of the House, of Representatives. He took the liberty to exercise the strange privilege of Parliament, inasmuch as the freedom of the House had been voted him by an anterior Legislature. The odious bank bill was under discussion at the time the remonstrance was preat the time the remonstrance was pre-sented, and General Jackson took the libsented, and General Jackson took the ho-erty to present his views on the subject. He denounced it as an abomination, a scheme to swindle and defraud, and, hand-ing up his remonstrance, he stated its na-ture and contents, and added, if any man voted for the bill then pending he would be guilty of treason to the trusts confided to him by his constituency, and if indicted a jury of twelve men would find him guilty of willful and corrupt perjury.

Five years before this time the State of Kentucky had passed an act establishing forty-two "independent banks," places and were all banks of issue. The speedy collapse of the system inflicted heavy losses and great misery on the people. No doubt this experience in a neighboring State intensified Jackson's hatred of a wild-cat currency and caused him to determine to do all in his power to keep Tennessee from following the example of Ken-

tucky. On Tuesday last Democratic clubs and societies all over the country celebrated in honor of Jackson. At all of these celebrations speeches were made praising Jackson as one of the fathers of the party and claiming direct descent for modern Democracy from him. Yet the last Democratic national convention declared "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed," and the present administration has just failed in an attempt to re-establish the State bank system. If Jackson could speak how he would score the political charlatans who are attempting to con-

jure with his name!

AN INFORMING CIRCULAR. In its last quarterly circular the Board of Charities has rendered the Legislature a timely service by giving the expenditures of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State and a detailed statement of the estimates of the amount the trustees and officers of these various institutions would like to expend during the next fiscal year. The Journal will bring these expenditures and estimates in so close connection that the public can read the lesson they afford without explanation. The grand total expenditure for maintenance and construction of all the charitable and correctional institutions year by year has been as follows: Fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1890..\$1,187,315.80 Fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1891.. 1,056,284.45 Fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1892.. 980,050.17 Fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1892.. 963,457.15 Fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1894.. 1,000,979.08 Amount officers ask for next year. 1,452,221.00

That is, the officers of these institutions, who expended and got along with \$1,000,979.08 during the last fiscal year have the aggregate gall to ask the present Legislature to increase that amount \$451,242, or 45 per cent. The only thing they seem to think of is to get money to expend. They seem to forget that these are dreary times for taxpayers. Of this total amount \$268,885 is for construction, equipment and minor improvements. One institution alone demands \$100,000, and probably the local lobby will rally to demand it and then go home to pass resolutions demanding "the strictest economy in expenditure." Greenhouses to the value of \$11,000 are asked for, among other things, and there are other luxuries in which not one in twenty-five thousand of the people who pay the taxes can ever hope to indulge. The net total expenditures of the State Prison North last year were \$3,460.44; for next year the managers ask \$115.000. Last year the net expenditures of the Reform School for Girls were \$41,907.93, but the estimates which are sent to the Legislature for next year aggregate \$67,686. But two or three of these institutions, which include the Reform School for Boys and the Institute of the Blind, have made estimates not materially in excess of

their expenditures the past year. It is not necessary for the Journal to suggest to the men who represent the people who pay taxes that these estimates as a whole are not entitled to any consideration in making up the appropriation bill. The people of Indiana are paying for much more than they get in these institutions, and there is not the slightest doubt that if they were managed as is private business 20 per cent. of the average expenditures of the past four years could be saved and those for whom the institutions are designed cared for as well as they

The business men in some cities of this State are urging the Legislature to declare the so-called "80 per cent. recent Cabinet with manipulating offi- also a sentence in the weekly financial | clause" of all "board" fire insurance

policies illegal and void hereafter. The clause, which applies only to stocks of merchandise, is as follows:

It is a part of the consideration of this policy, and the basis upon which the rate of premium is fixed, that the assured shall maintain insurance on the property deof premium is fixed, that the assured shall maintain insurance on the property described by this policy to the extent of at least 80 per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, and, that failing to do so, the assured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of such deficit, and to that extent shall bear his, hereof their proportion of any loss; and it is expressly agreed that in case there shall be more than one item or division in the form of this policy, this clause shall apply to such and every item.

Under this provision if the owner of a stock of goods worth \$10,000 carry less than \$8,000 insurance on it and his stock is destroyed by fire he can only recover that proportion of his policy which his insurance bears to 80 per cent, of the value of his goods. Suppose, for example, that the owner of such a stock of goods has \$2,000 insurance and a fire loss occurs of that amount or more, under the clause above quoted he could only recover one-fourth of his insurance, or \$500, because the amount of his insurance was only onefourth of the 80 per cent. which he agreed to carry. The operation of the clause is to make a person carry insurance to the extent of at least 80 per cent. of the value of his property in order to recover as much as 80 per cent. of the amount of his loss, and in the proportion that his insurance falls short of 80 per cent. of the value of his property he becomes a coinsurer with the company on his own goods. This is a "gouge" game on the part of the companies, but if men choose to make such contracts with their eyes open why not let them do so?

The defeat of the administration currepey bill and the practical certainty that there will be no financial legislation this session has greatly strengthened the belief in Washington that there will be an extra session. Congressman Wilson is reported as saying that he did not see how it was possible to avoid it, and the President is said to have intimated to several Congressmen his conviction to the same effect. An extra session will devolve a grave responsibility on the Republicans, but no fear need be entertained that they will not prove equal to it.

If Senator Vest is not careful he will outrival Daniel Woolsey Voorhees as a legislative acrobat. On Tuesday he denounced as "rot" the Journal correspondent's statement that a compromise currency bill was under consideration by Senators. On Wednesday the Missouri "flopper" outlined a compromise as they were called. It was a sort of State free bank law. The banks were established in remote out-of-the-way before. While the Journal's correspondent is not an infallible prophet. spondent is not an infallible prophet, he can read the minds of most Democratic statesmen.

The Journal was correct yesterday in stating that this is the first Legislature having a Republican majority in both branches since that which met in January, 1873. The Republicans had a majority on joint ballot in 1881, but the Senate was composed of twentyfour Republicans, twenty-four Democrats and two Greenbackers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"This," said Tommy, as he captured a ginger cake, "this is what I call a snap." The Difference. Tommy-Paw, what is the difference be-

ween a vest and a waistcoat? Mr. Figg-The vest is the most likely to have a big roll of bills in its pocket. Malice.

Mr. Sowers-I hear that the Browns are going to celebrate their silver wedding next Mrs. Sowers-The idea! Why, everybody

knows that the best they could afford would be a plated onc. Taking Him Down.

First Flea-How could you persecute that unhappy man the way you did last night? I know you were not hungry. It was positively flendish. Second Flea-I had heard him bragging just before he retired that man was the

lord of creation. MAGAZINE NOTES.

A bright letter from Rembrandt Steele, son of T. C. Steele, the artist, himself an art student in Paris, is an entertaining feature of the current issue of Modern Art. The American School and College Journal, published at St. Louis, is a very handsome publication typographically. It under-takes to supply teachers with good liter-ature and good advice.

Napoleon so pervades the magazines that he has even broken out on the covers. He appears on the Century cover mounted on a white steed, whose flowingests the Sutherland sisters. flowing mane sug-"The idea," says Mr. Richard Harding

Davis in darper's Magazine, "the idea of thinking a man could have no eyes but for one woman!" The idea may be there, Mr. Davis, but haven't you expressed it in rather a peculiar way? The brief chapter in Harper by Henry Cabot Lodge on "Shakspeare's American-

isms" might be read with advantage by Anglomaniaes who drop words and phrases of classic origin and adopt less expressive and characteristic ones merely because the latter are now used in England. Mr. Hazlett Alva Cuppy, a young gentle-

man well known in certain college and literary circles in Indiana, has united his Altruistic Review, which he has been publishing in Chicago, with "Our Day," and the new periodical, bearing the double title, will henceforth be issued from Springfield, O. The name of Rev. Joseph Cook appears as editor-in-chief.

Indianapolis is well represented im the nagazine literature of the month. In the Century is a clever short story by Harriet Alien, which name, it is reported, but partially conceals the personality of a well-known society lady. The tale which is entitled "Wanted—A Situation," gives the experience of a young woman of education, refinement and good social standing in seeking to earn her living. It is really a dissertation on the threadbare topic of employment for women, but the new presentation gives the subject a fresh interentation gives the subject a fresh inter-

by Meredith Nicholson: Thoughts of deep pine-woods and of chanting seas
Follow the magic hand-touch on the keys;
Now 'tis the violin that loudest rings,
And now in saddest key the 'cello sings,
Blent with the lonely challenge of the horn,

Echoed in seeming from some height for-

Again, the drums and viols with sullen Break with their sound-waves on the And suddenly die away. 'Tis then there Out from the cymbal-clash and roll of Chords that are love and life, and even the sharp, Hard pain of death-chords of the golden

Mr. Bowles's eulogy in Modern Art of William Morris as a printer is open to question. The merit of the Morris types, or, rather the Morris reproductions of ancient styles, is at least a matter of taste rather than an absolute quality. The golden type is good in its way, but could it not be improved, say, by a little wider spacing between the words? And does it imply a lack of artistic feeling to prefer a letter with a lighter face? For special uses the Troy type has its attractions, but for practical use in a book meant to be read and not exhibited as a costly work of art it is not desirable. Mr. Morris is an artist in the

production of wall papers and carpets, but no man can be a master of all trades, and although a book from the Kelmscott press is regarded as a treasure it is rather be-cause it is the fashion than because of its

positive beauty.

Mrs. Mary Jameson Judah's "Adventure of a Lady of Quality" in the January Harper leaves the reader in the state of mind flattering to authors, namely, that of wishing for more. Though so brief that it may be called an impression, a fragment, a skit, it carries with it a bit of the atmosphere of the woman's literary club, the clash and fury of a sudden street row, touches of satire and wit, and is altogether well done. Members of the woman's club were talking of the effect of certain sentiments when enunciated by the lovely lady. "The truth," said one, "ought to go by its own strength without any charming woman to fire it off. For myself, I try to listen to everything I hear as if it were uttered by a young man with big feet, no chin and a prominent Adam's apple." Which, when you come to think

apple." Which, when you come to think of it, is a pretty severe test of the abstract merit of truth. The question of income is very cleverly treated by Robert Grant in Scribner's Magazine. He boldly supports the view that the saving of money is not the supreme virtue that it is commonly called, but that even fathers of families cannot afford to save too much. "Are we," he says, "to toll and moil all our days, go without fresh butter and never take six weeks in Europe or Japan because we wish to make sure that our sons and daughters will be amply provided for, as the obituary notices put it?" Even if the family consists of a number of daughters he thinks the father should give himself rest and not be driven into dyspepsia or Bright's disease through anxiety for the future of the girls. The daughters may or may not marry, but "there are so many things for women to do now besides marry or pot jam that a fond father ought to let his nervous system recuperate now and then."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A society for the suppression of handshaking has been formed in Russia. Its founder is a physician who believes the practice to be dangerous on account of the probable transmission of dangerous bacilli. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Age, is about the most conspicuous ournalist of the colored race. He was born n Florida thirty-eight years ago and has been actively in newspaper work fourteen

Nobody ever tries to whisper in the presence of Queen Victoria. It would not only be in bad taste, but useless. The old lady's ears are supernaturally sharp and she could almost hear a person winking in the next room.

Mrs. Maddocks, a Sydney wheel woman, has won international fame by riding a bicycle all the way from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of six hundred miles. She was accompanied by her husband and they rode into Melbourne twelve days after

the start from Sydney was made Somebody has discovered the curious fact that the reluctance of women to tell their age is no piece of modern sensitiveness. It is as old as the hills. In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded. Here is a Russian story: A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband and inscribed upon it: "My grief

In one of the letters which Edward Fitzgerald wrote to Fanny Kemble, and which Temple Bar is giving to the world the translator of Omar Khayzan says: "Do you know that one of Burns's few almost perfect stanzas was perfect till he added two syllables to each alternate line to fit it to the lovely music which almost excuses such a dilution of the verse:

"Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Do How can ye bloom (so fresh) so fair? Ye little birds how can ye sing, And I so (weary) full of care! Thou'lt break my heart, thou little bird, That sings (singest so) upon the thorn: Thou minds me of departed days That never shall return (Departed never to) return.

Should jump over the moon, Has excited both wonder and mirth; Perhaps, found to be Tuberculous, she Was compelled to get off the earth.

-Detroit Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It is going to cost 2 per cent, to tell lie under the income tax.-Boston Herald. Senator Hill will hardly take board and lodging at the White House .- Washington May and December-a pair of tan shoes

with ice creepers on .- Philadelphia In-David B. Hill must have absolute faith in the White House cook .- New York Re-

If the children would stop growing so fast the rest of us wouldn't feel so old. —Atchison Globe.

The President seems quite disposed to put his shoulder to all Mr. Carlisle's wheels.

At first success makes a name; afterwards the name makes the success.

-Fliecende Blatter. The man who went South for the winter

was able to find it there.-Pittsburg The Japanese are not particularly curious about exploring China. They just want to Peking.—Philadelphia Inquirer. The American who is down on jingoism

is usually the one who believes patriotism is a foolish emotion.—Philadelphia Press. The administration would gladly welcome a tidal wave that would swallow up the Sandwich Islands.—Philadelphia North

We cannot turn up our noses at Germany's sugar and expect Germany to clamor for our backbones and spareribs
-Dallas News. It may be funny to suggest that a Chi-

cago girl received a Christmas gift of a piano in one of her stockings, but we fail to see it .- Cincinnati Tribune. It is safe to say that the Lexow investigation has sandpapered more gilt off a greater number of halos than any similar institu-tion on record.—Washington Star.

It is reported that the Mikado of Japan is seeking an American heiress for the bride of the Crown Prince. He must have means of meeting the war expenses -Chicago Mail.

The Debs and the Gordon Riots.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher, in his letter published

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Jordal:

in your issue of to-day, is mistaken in saying that Lord George Gordon was a member of the House of Lords in 1780, and that he presented petitions to that body. Gordon was a member of the House of Commons for Iverness-shire, Scotland. Dr. Fletcher has fallen into an error which is not uncommon in America-namely, believing that every "Lord" in England is a member of the House of Peers. When the baptismal name of a lord is correctly placed immediately before his surname (as Lord George Gordon, Lord Randolph Churchiil), it is the surest evidence that he is not a peer, but a commoner. When the baptismal name of a the title, as George, Lord Gordon. Oc-casionally we find Tennyson styled Lord Al-

fred Tennyson, instead of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The eldest sons of dukes, marquises (but not earls) are permitted to take, to take the father's second title, and the younger sons of dukes and marquieses (but not earls) are permitted to take, by courtesy, the title of "Lord." Legally, all the sons of peers are styled "Hon.," so the courtesy of title of "Lord" does not mean any more than the courtesy title of "Hon," in America. The present Date of Abercorn, before he succeeded to the title, was known as the Marquis of Hamilton (one of his father's titles), and was a member of the House of Commons, but on the official ballot paper he was described as "Hon. James Hamilton, commonly called the Marquis of Hamilton." Lord John Rusthe Marquis of Hamilton. Lord John Russell was a member of the House of Commons until he was created Earl Russell, and the Marquis of Hartington was also an M. P., until he succeeded his father as Duke of Devonshire. Lord Palmeistor's title was an unomshire. Lord Palmeistor's title was an anomalous one, for he was an Irish peer and at the same time a Commoner. Irish peers are not peers of Parliament, but are represented in the House of Lords by twenty-eight peers chosen out of their number, an election occurring on the death of each representative peer. Irish peers are allowed to sit for constituencies in Great Britain, and so Lord Palmerston represented various English constituencies during his parliamentary career, but he never sat in the Upper House. SCOTUS ERIGENALIMATION.

pper House. SC Indianapolis, Jan. 10.

HILL AND QUAY TALK

DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX AP-PROPRIATION IN THE SENATE.

The New Yorker and Pennsylvanian Offer and Advocate Amendments to the Urgency Deficiency Bill.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS DULL

TEN PRIVATE PENSION BILLS AND OTHER MEASURES PASSED.

Holman Dealing Niggardly with Indians-Monthly Crop Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The income tax came up for discussion in the Senate to-day in the course of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which contains a provision for carrying the law into operation. Mr. Hill offered an amendment designed to afford an opportunity to contest the constitutionality of the act, on which he spoke briefly. Mr Quay also gave notice of several amendments he intends to offer to the bill-one for the income tax and the others to insert the McKinley tariff act and the woolen schedule. Mr. Caffrey commenced his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill, but had not completed it when

the Senate adjourned. At the opening of the session Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who was elected President pro ter. of the Senate during the absence of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, resigned that position. On motion of Mr. Gorman, a resolution was adopted electing Senator Harris to the position of President pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Coke, a bill was passed for the establishment of a lighthouse at the entrance of Galveston harbor. Then, in accordance with his announce

ment, made yesterday, Mr. Cockrell moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, which contains an appropriation to carry the income tax law into effect. Mr. Hill, who desired to speak on the income-tax feature of the bill, sought to have an understanding reached by which consideration of that portion of the measure might be deferred until next week, saying he was not yet prepared to proceed.

Mr. Cockrell was not disposed to delay the matter, and the effort to reach an understanding falled. Mr. Quay moved to postpone considera-tion of the bill until next week, but the presiding officer stated that was not in order.

A yea and nay vote was then taken of Mr. Cockrell's motion, and it was agreed to-43 to 2-Messrs. Cameron and Hill voting in the negative. The reading of the bill was then proceeded with. Mr. Blanchard asked for a yea and nay vote on an amendment by the committee regarding the recoinage of silver coins Mr. Blanchard saying that the paragraph, as passed by the House, permitted the colnage of the uncurrent silver dollars, whereas the amendment of the Senate comwhitee prevented their recoinage. The vote resulted: Yeas, 40; nays, 3. The negative vote included Messrs. Blanchard,

ne discussion arose over the paragraph appropriating \$15,295 for a statistician an other officers in the office of the Commis sioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Hill in quiring whether this did not apply indirectly to the collection of the income tax. An explanation by Mr. Cockrell appeared to satisfy Mr. Hill. The appropriation of \$25,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act caused some discussion, and the fact was developed that the Secretary of the Treasury had estimated that \$75,000 was actually necessary for the remainder of the fiscal

year, but for the present the committee recommended the amount in the bill. Mr. Whit said that the government was dealing with a wily and unscrupulous race, and that the amount named in the bill was less than necessary to enforce the law.

The committee on appropriations had inserted in the bill an appropriation of \$200,-000 for continuing the improvement at Galveston harbor. Texas. Mr. Mitchell was disposed to criticise the action of the committee in picking out this item of improve ment and inserting it in a deficiency bil and ignoring all other places. Messrs Cockrell and Blanchard explained the committee's action. On the question of agreeing to the amendment Mr. Quay called for a division. The amendment was agreed in the committee of the amendment was agreed to the committee of the com

a division. The amendment was agreed to—41 to 2. At 2 o'clock the Nicaraguan canal bill was laid aside temporarily and consideration of the deficiency bill continconsideration of the deficiency bill continued. The remaining committee amendments were agreed to without division.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment (similar to that offered by Mr. Quay yesterday) providing that nothing shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties from considering and determining as to the constitutionality of the income tax law whenever by any pro-

the income tax law whenever by any pro-ceeding which shall have been commenced or be pending in such court such question Mr. Quay briefly advocated the amendment and suggested that the only thing that now prevented the steps allowed by the amendment was Section 3224 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the main-taining by any court of a suit to restrain the collection of a tax.

Mr. Cockrell asserted that this section did not restrain the testing of the con-

stitutionality of the law. Mr. Hill was prepared to discuss the amendment only partially to-day. One way to test the constitutionality of the tax would be when an officer of the government makes the assessment to restrain its collection by a suit for permanent injunc tion. Another way was to wait until the tax had been imposed and collected and then bring suit. The easiest and best method of raising the question which was involved in the law would be by a permanent suit of injunction which could be heard immediately, appealed by either side and decided by the Supreme Court, Mr. Hill decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Hill asserted that there was a well-founded judgment on the part of the best legal talent that the law is unconstitutional, wholiy or partly, and the best lawyers had advised their clients that the law was to

Mr. Pfeffer moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Cockreil suggested that the only convention which had inserted a plank in its platform against the income tax was that of the State represented by the Senator from New York, and that had not been carried by the people.

This led Mr. Hill to reply that the same convention referred to by the Senator also indorsed the tariff bill for which the Sen-ator had labored and voted. Mr. Harris suggested the withdrawal of the motion, but Mr. Pfeffer objected. The motion to lay on the table was lost, and Mr. Hill temporarily withdrew the amendment so that other amendments might be considered. Mr. Squire offered an amendment at \$200,000 for the appraisers' warehouse at New York city and containing a provision limiting the entire cost of the building to \$,000,000. Mr. Cockrell raised the point of order and the Chair sustained the point. Mr. Hill again offered his amendment to

test the constitutionality of the income tax, and it will come up to-morrow.

Mr. Quay gave notice of the three following empendments which he intended to offer to the urgant deficiency bill: To insert a provision repealing the income tax law; to insert the entire McKinley tariff act and to insert the wool tax.

The urgency deficiency bill was then laid aside and the Nicaraguan canal bill taken up. Mr. Caffery declared that while favor ing the construction, he was opposed to the means proposed in the bin for effecting this purpose. Mr. Caffery argued against the constitutionality of the measure, and asserted that the United States had no authority to delegate the power to regulate commerce to the maritime canal commis-

Without completing his remarks, Mr. Caf-fery yielded to a motion to proceed with executive business, and at 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at

DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

5:25 p. m. adjourned.

ten private pension bills.

Only Minor Mensures Considered-Ten Pension Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The proceed ings in the House were extremely dull, most of the day being consumed in considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was passed. Several bills of minor importance relating to steamship matters were passed and also

At the opening of the session, on motion of Mr. Wise, the information relative to I forcement of laws on these subjects, and

the establishment of a dam across the St. Louis and Cloquet rivers, transmitted by the Secretary of War in pursuance of a House resolution, was referred to the com-

House resolution, was referred to the committee on judiciary
On motion of Mr. Turner, Saturday, Feb.
2, was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.
On motion of Mr. Curtis, a bill was passed to define the crimes of murder in the first and second degrees and manslaughter, rape, mutiny and desertion, and providing punishment therefor, and to abolish the death penalties on other crimes.
On motion of Mr. Flynn, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the causes of delay in opening to settlement the lands received from the Kickapoo Indians under the agreement of June 11, 1891; ratified by Congress March, 1893.

The Senate bill repealing the law providing for bonds for registry of vessels was passed, also, Senate bill providing an

ing for bonds for registry of vessels was passed, also Senate bill providing an American register for the steamer Empress.

A bill to repeal the shipping act of Aug. 19, 1890, precipitated opposition and, under agreement, it was decided to postpone its consideration until to-morrow.

A bill to provide for appendices to the American measurement of vessels was pressed.

passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohie, in the chair, and took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Williams, in charge of the bill, explained that it carried \$5,391,107, or \$275,001 less than the appropration for the current year. Of this amount half the expense of the District government is defrayed by the District and half by the general government. The bill half by the general government. The bill was passed without substantial amend-

The pension bills, ten in number, favorably acted upon at the last Friday night session, were taken up and passed, and then, at 4:19, the House adjourned.

MUST PRACTICE ECONOMY. Mr. Holman Thinks Indians Should De

the Same as Whites. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Work on the Indian appropriation bill was finished today by the House committee on Indian affairs, and the bill will be reported to the House this week. As previously stated the appropriation comes about \$260,000 below the estimates. Representative Holman, chairman of the committee, explains that provisions are cheaper this year than usual; that most of the inhabitants of the United States are forced to practice unusual economy, and that the Indians should share the same conditions. The principal legislation embodied in the bill provides that a committee of five members-elect of the Fifty-fourth Congress who are also members of this Congress and of the Indian committee shall, before the first Monday in December, investigate all Indian expenditures by the government. The committee is to have a clerk and its expenses are limited to \$4,000. It is empowered to travel and embody its conclusions in the form of a bill. States or Territories entitled to indemnity school lands may select them from surplus land or reservations within their borders after allotments have been made to the Indians according to another proto the Indians according to another pro-vision. Thirty thousand dollars are appropriated for surveys or resurveys of reservations which are suitable for agricultural vations which are suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes and to complete the allotment, the provisions applying to lands allotted in severalty under the act of February, 1887, the surveys to be made under the supervision of the director of the geological survey, if the Secretary of the Interior thinks advisable. All conflicting laws are declared inoperative, but there is a clause restraining the geological survey from using any moneys for Indian land surveys, except as directed by the Indian Commissioner. The Secretary is employeed to missioner. The Secretary is empowered to apply \$20,000 of the sum in his hands for the relief of destitute Indians and to the necessities of the Sisseton Indians of South Dakota. Thirty thousand dollars is to be Dakota. Thirty thousand dollars is to be applied for irrigating machinery for reservations. No purchases of supplies for more than \$500 is to be made without three weeks notice by advertisement, except in cases of special exigency, when the Secretary may expend \$3,000 in open market, but he must report the same to Congress and the purchases must be made, if practicable, from Indians. Amounts appropriated for subsistence and not used for the ated for subsistence and not used for that purpose may be expended for stock cattle purpose may be expended for stock cattle or to assist Indians who have taken allotments to build houses and start farming. Government properly reservations not needed may, under the bill, be transferred to others. If the Secretary thinks tribes receiving rations and clothing are sufficiently advanced to purchase for themselves he may distribute the money to them per captial.

Under the appropriations for schools is included a condition that no Indian child shall be taken to a school outside of the State or Territory without the voluntary consent of the parents or nearest kin, certification. tified to by the agent, and it is made un-lawful for an agent to seek to induce them

CROP STATISTICS.

Area, Product and Value Given by the Agricultural Department. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The estimates of the area, product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops, together with those of hay, potatoes and tobacco, have been completed by the statistician of

the Agricultural Department and presented as follows: The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield was one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1881, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6 against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drouth and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the area harvested for its grain value to 62,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered was 1,212,770,000 bushels having an estimate farm value of \$554,719,000. nate farm value of \$554,719,000.

The wheat crop was above an average yield per acre. The entire product for the country was 460,467,416 bushels, which is becountry was 469,467,416 bushels, which is below the average for the five years 1830 to 1834 inclusive. The farm value of the crop is \$225,902,025. The area, according to revised estimates, is 34,882,436 acres. In the revision of acres the principal changes have been made in the spring wheat States. The average yield is 13,20 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.

The estimates for oats are: 29,023,553 acres:

average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.
The estimates for oats are: 29,023,553 acres; product, 662,086,928; value, \$214,816,920; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels.
Rye—Area, 1,944,780 acres; product, 26,727,-615 bushels; value, \$13,394,476.
Barley—Area, 3,370,602 acres; product, 61,-400,465 bushels; value, \$27,134,127.
Buckwheat—Area, 789,232 acres; product, 12,668,200 bushels; value, \$7,040,268. 12,668,200 bushels; value, \$7,040,268.
Potatoes—Area, 7,737,973 acres; product, 170,787,338 bushels; value, \$91,526,787. Tobacco-Area, 523,103 acres; product, 406,-678,385 pounds; value, \$27,720,739.

VENISON AS FOOD.

Deer Ment Plenty and Cheap in Germany-A Consul's Suggestions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- United States Consul General DeKay, of Berlin, has come forward in a report to the State Department with a novel proposition that should command immediate attention on the part of social economists as well as of sportsmen. He says the abundance and excellence of venison cannot fall to impress persons who live in German cities. It is a common dish all the year round and its price is so moderate that only the poorest class fall to taste it now and then. The reason for this is the high cultivation of reason for this is the high cultivation of forestry and the care with which deer are bred, fed and protected from pouchers. Considering the excellence of venison as food and the small cost of rearing deer under protection, it is in America especially that steps to form practical deer parks might be easy and of profit. In the neighborhood of creat cities the supply of water has to be of great cities the supply of water has to be tricts of more or less mountainous are woody country. In New York for example the croton water shed and the Adirondack reservation might easily be used as deer preserves and the annual killing and sale of animals of the proper sort would furnish an income far beyond the aggregate salaries of the overseers, foresters and guards. In Germany great success has attended the crossing of the American wapiti with the native deer. The consul calls attention to the recklessness with which in our country the wild animals have been destroyed, bringing its own punishment, and he urges that our Western reservations be stocked with wapiti and Virginia deer for food purposes. By a very moderate gun license also, sportsmen will derive much pleasure and the park would be a source of revnue.

NATIONAL DAIRY UNION.

It Wants Laws to Prevent Sale of Im-

itation Butter and Cheese. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The National Dairy Union began its second annual meeting here to-day. The declare objects of the union are to secure national and State legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food products made in imitation of pure butter and cheese, to prevent the sale of adulterated dairy products and also to assist in the effective and thorough en-